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WARNING AGAINST DIVISION OF WORLD INTO TWO CAMPS

Smuts Calls For Big Three Meeting To End Dangerous Split

Cleavage Has Been One Of Main Revelations Of Paris Talks

Paris, Oct. 7.—The South African representative at the Paris Peace Conference, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, to-day expressed alarm at the growing division of the world into eastern and western camps and called on the Conference and leaders of the Big Three to get together at once to halt the dangerous trend to the parting of ways.

Field Marshal Smuts' speech was the high mark of this Conference. He was greeted with great applause both as he ascended the rostrum and when he had finished.

He is the only delegate at this Conference who also attended the Versailles Conference in 1918 and he is considered one of the world's elder statesmen and his appeal was bound to have considerable effect on the far younger delegates who have been squabbling and bickering over the spoils of war here for 10 weeks.

In effect, Gen Smuts called for an early Big Three meeting to end the split which, he said, had only been emphasized by this Conference. He also asked that the issue be openly discussed and ventilated before the Conference closes.

"Let this Conference end with a message of hope of hope and not despair. This is what the world is waiting for. Let a clarion call go



MARSHAL SMUTS

forth from this Conference to our allied peoples which will rally them and maintain the united front in peace as they have kept it in war.

"We seem already in this moment of unparalleled victory to be forming up into new camps between east and west. That would be a fatal impression and we must dispel it without loss of time. Our leaders must take counsel together and set the people's mind at rest. This fear of our splitting up into two camps transcends all other issues arising from this Conference. I myself do not think we are at the parting of ways and consider the fear much exaggerated. But the fear is spreading and must be halted. Unless it is stopped the drift may lead to a rift; it may then lead to a parting of ways. Such a development in the hour of our victory is really unthinkable."

Gen Smuts said that while the conference may fairly be considered a success, one feature has been disappointing and discouraging. "In the debate and outlook a cleavage has been revealed which if not cleared up may bode ill for the future of this Conference and of the world's peace."

Mixed Reactions To Gen Smuts' Statement

Paris, Oct. 7.—The reactions to Field Marshal Jan Smuts' statement that the Paris Conference has not failed—unquestionably the highlight of the first plenary session in the final stage of the conference—are sharply divided.

The majority of the senior delegates discussing Marshal Smuts' speech agreed that in placing the work of the Conference in its proper perspective against the background of post-war relationships between the Allies, the South African Premier had displayed a clear-sightedness of the experienced older statesman, whose detachment from the small issues enables him to distinguish between the wood and the trees.

Others—and notably some of the younger delegates upon whom has fallen the burden of many weeks' tedious committee work—criticized Marshal Smuts' judgment of the relative success of the conference. They argued that there was little evidence from the work of the committees to warrant his assumption that the conference had discovered an acceptable solution to the riddle of Trieste.

Two Developments

Whether or not Marshal Smuts' optimism on this score is justified will depend upon two developments: 1. Whether the Russian delegation in Paris accepts without further opposition the recommendations of the Italian Political and Territorial Committee when the plenary session votes on the Trieste question after tomorrow, and

2. Whether Russia will accept as binding any recommendation on Trieste which emerges from the Paris Conference when the Big Four draft final versions of the Italian treaty.

The answer to these two questions in the opinion of the Conference delegates and observers here is the key to one of Russia's most important problems in the field of foreign policy.

On the one hand Russia is already bound by principles of international law which she accepted last July in the conference of Foreign Ministers. These principles have now been

H.K. & SHANGHAI HOTELS' WAR LOSSES \$2,314,000

The war losses of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., including rehabilitation costs to date amounting to \$8,292, were \$2,314,007.43, it was revealed by the Chairman, Mr. E. M. Raymond, at the annual meeting of the Company this morning.

The Chairman stated that this figure was far from complete as further extensive costs of rehabilitation, not yet possible of any accurate estimation, will be necessary.

"It is not possible at the present juncture to ascertain exact costs of necessary replacements," he said, "and as hotels are filled to capacity, consequent upon the prevailing housing shortage, it is difficult to commence the renovation works called for without putting out of commission many rooms for long periods at a time for which there is a strong and urgent demand. The Company is, therefore, faced with a rehabilitation programme which, although in progress in many essential respects, will entail a long term to fulfil at costs which may considerably differ from those now current."

"During the occupational period our Hotels generally, although happily escaping major structural damage, were sadly neglected and, in fact, were not subject to any ordinary measures of maintenance. Their contents were subject to depredations beyond belief, and in the case of Repulse Bay Hotel we found the premises on their return to us merely a shell, furniture and instal-

Commons-Lords Clash Forecast On Labour Bills

London, Oct. 7 (UP).—Parliament re-opens to-morrow after the summer recess, and political observers forecast a head-on clash between the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The House of Lords' arbitrary action in opposing the Labour bills before the recess incensed the Labourite majority in the Commons, and political circles hinted then that the Commons might attempt to strip the Lords of their Parliamentary pomp or even abolish the ancient institution.

Five pending Government bills are expected to precipitate the clash between the two Houses. If the bills are not passed before the first session ends in the first week in November, they must be reintroduced in the next session, probably starting November 12.

The Lords have the Parliamentary power to hold up approval of bills and thus force the Government to offer them as brand new legislation. This would upset the Government's crowded time-table.

The five bills call for a national health service, nationalisation of Cable and Wireless, control of atomic energy, the Roosevelt memorial and a law to aid farmers.

Members of the Italian committee adopted at the Conference recommendation by a two-thirds majority, Russia can only continue to oppose them in the knowledge that she is virtually applying a veto to obstruct the majority wish of her allies.

On the other hand if she accepts the majority she is running counter to Yugo-Slavia, generally reckoned as her closest partner and ally in the post-war pattern of Eastern Europe.

Marshal Smuts to-day virtually asserted that Russia would choose the wider loyalty by accepting the Trieste solution to which the three Western Powers have already given their approval. If he proves correct, his assumption there will be few delegates here who will disagree with his estimate that the Paris Conference has achieved more than was apparent to many of those who have taken part in it from day to day.—Reuter.

Initiative In China With The Communists

Position Softened By Chiang Kai-shek

Nanking, Oct. 7 (UP).—The initiative in China's turbulent internal political situation appears to rest with the Communists negotiator, Gen Chou En-lai.

There is indication here that the Generalissimo has softened the position following a lengthy secret conference between Gen Marshall and Ambassador Stuart from which comes a new compromise proposal.

The Communist delegation in Nanking sent a special courier to Shanghai to deliver the latest proposal to Gen Chou. The proposition is believed almost certainly to have been approved in advance by the Generalissimo. Observers said Gen Chou's reply could change the whole picture or worsen it if a negative answer is forthcoming.

Presumably, due to Gen Chou's insistence, the Kuang drive must be called off as a prelude to any future negotiations, and only President Chiang's promise to halt the Kuang push with a general cease-fire later could alleviate the situation.

The terms of yesterday's proposal were guarded with utmost secrecy. It is noteworthy that Dr Stuart and Gen Marshall saw the Generalissimo jointly, Dr Stuart acting as interpreter. (Continued on Page 4)

Siam Rice To Be Diverted To Colony

Concessions from China's Allocations

Singapore, Oct. 7.—China's rice allocation from Siam is to be diverted during October, November and December to Malaya, Borneo and Hongkong, and the Netherlands East Indies, according to a statement to-day from the office of Lord Killern, the British Special Commissioner in South East Asia.

The statement says this was decided at a meeting of the International Emergency Food Council in Washington with agreement of the Chinese representatives. "The emergency arrangement is due to the increasingly critical rice position in the territories named and is made on the understanding that the shipments diverted from China will be regarded as a loan to be repaid to the Chinese Government not later than March 31, 1947," the statement added.

Mr Somerset Butler, the chairman of the Combined Siam Rice Commission, has thanked the Chinese Ambassador and Chinese rice interests in Bangkok for "the generous co-operation of the Chinese Government in coming to the assistance of suffering among the population in Malaya and elsewhere."

The statement adds that it has been possible for China to extend this "valuable help," at a most anxious moment, because China's recent rice harvest is sufficient for the next few months, by which time the crops in India and South East Asia will be reaped.—Reuter.

Supplies For India
Singapore, Oct. 7.—It is hoped 150,000 tons of paddy will be shipped monthly from Indonesia to India when transport from the interior is properly organized with the help of 200 3-ton trucks which are to be handed to the Indonesian authorities very soon, Mr K. L. Punjabi, the Indian Government representative told the press here to-day.

Mr Punjabi added that rice obtained from Java at present totalled 25,000 tons, landed in India, at sea, or loading in Java ports.

He said that India, as a member of the International Food Control Board could not by herself allocate rice to Malaya, but rice obtained from India from Java would be taken account of by the Board who would adjust the future allocations accordingly. Food, he said, would be very short in India during October and November owing to the failure to obtain rice from Brazil and Siam, and owing to the United States shipping strike.—Reuter.

Arabs And Jews Clash Over Land Ownership

TWELVE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED

Jerusalem, Oct. 7.—A number of Jews and Arabs were wounded in a clash over land ownership at the Jewish communal settlement at Kfar Masaryk, near Haifa, to-day. Jewish casualties are reported to number 13, including seven taken to hospital.

It was officially stated later that ten Jews—of whom six are in hospital—and two Arabs were injured.

It is believed that the dispute was local and was not connected with the establishment yesterday of 12 new Jewish communal settlements in south Palestine.

A statement by the Palestine Government said the trouble began when Jewish contractors started to plough up a piece of land claimed by both Arabs and Jews. The disputed land is near a torpedo factory. No arrests have been made, added the official statement.

Meanwhile, it was officially stated to-day that the Palestine Government is contemplating no action in connection with the establishment of 12 Jewish settlements in southern Palestine. The Government view is understood to be that the administration has no objection to settlements established on legally held land, provided there is no danger to security.

Government Not Advised

Contrary to custom during the war, the Jewish authorities did not advise the Palestine Government beforehand of yesterday's action.

The Jewish Agency spokesman said that the political significance of the scheme lay in the fact that "it represents continuance of the steady practical work of land settlement, regardless of the political situation. The operation was carried out secretly, the spokesman said, because of administrative difficulties raised on past occasions. Similar operations might conceivably take place in future, he added.

The spokesman said that 1,000 persons, including 300 girls, were involved in the operation, which was carried out with 200 lorries. Local Arabs showing additional desert hospitality, brought the new settlers gifts of fruit and water, and the police helped the newcomers in various ways.

Record Contribution

The record contribution of more than £3,000,000 was received by the Jewish National Fund during the Jewish year just ended, the spokesman disclosed. Two-thirds came from Jews of America and £625,000 from the British Empire.

The Jewish National Fund now owns 23,000 acres of land in Palestine, with 100,000 Jews—one-sixth of the entire Jewish population—living on it.

British military headquarters officially stated to-day that troop movements observed in southern Palestine this morning had no connection with the establishment of 12 new Jewish settlements in the area yesterday.

Strong forces of British troops with armoured cars, were to-day unofficially reported to be moving towards the south Palestine desert.

The settlements are sited out on land acquired by the Jewish Settlement Fund.

British troops and Palestine police made a swoop at dawn to-day on Yemin Moshe, the Jewish slum quarters of Jerusalem.

A barbed-wire cordon was thrown around the area while troops made a house-to-house search. It was reported that they were hunting for the men who killed a British airman and wounded another in the Holy City last night.—Reuter.

PASSES FOR OTRANTO

Passes to board the Otranto when she arrives in Hongkong can be obtained from Capt Cadogan-Edwards, Room 237, HK Bank Building, at the following times:

Wednesday, 2-5 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; and on Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

One pass will be issued for the relative or friend of each passenger or family on the vessel.

Tel Aviv Officers' Club Kidnapping Court Sequel

Jerusalem, Oct. 7.—Capt G. C. Warburton, one of the five British officers captured by terrorists on June 18 in Tel Aviv and released 16 days later, identified two dusky Oriental Jews as two of his guards when they appeared before a military court here to-day.

The Jews, Amram Dari, aged 18, and Moshe Mizrahi, aged 20, were charged with carrying firearms between June 22 and June 24, the time of the kidnapping. They were un-defended.

Earlier, Moshe Mizrahi had been identified by two of the British officers during an inspection of detained suspects on August 1.

The officers were kidnapped in the Tel Aviv Officers' Club and released by being dumped from a lorry in a wooden crate.

The two accused stared at Capt Warburton as he identified them. "I talked a little with these two at different times during my captivity," Capt Warburton told the court. "The subject was always Jewish aspirations in Palestine."

The court found Amram Dari and Moshe Mizrahi guilty and sentenced them each to 15 years' imprisonment. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

The spokesman for the Jewish Agency Executive and the Jewish National Council declared to-night: "We have heard with horror of the murder of a British airman in Jerusalem. No political motive can justify such an act and every such act should be regarded as despicable murder."—Reuter.

World Famine Fears For 1947 Eased By Wheat Crop Report

Washington, Oct. 7 (UP).—Fears of another world famine next spring and winter were eased to-day with the report that the world wheat crop will be the largest since 1940 and at 5,875,000,000 bushels will be only slightly below pre-war levels.

World production last year was 5,150,000,000 bushels and averaged 5,914,000,000 pre-war. Most of the increased production occurred in North America and Europe.

The world coffee output will be 208,000,000 pounds which represents an increase over last year but still below the pre-war level. Much less coffee will be available in the non-producing countries because of increased consumption in the producing nations.

Canada is making an extraordinary effort to feed the world and her wheat harvest will total 440,000,000 bushels or a 44 per cent increase over last year. The United States wheat harvest is expected to reach the all-time record of 1,107,000,000 bushels.

Greek Prosecutor Assassinated

Salonica, Oct. 7 (UP).—Communists are suspected of the political assassination of Capt. Koufias, recently assistant prosecutor in a special court martial in Salonika, who was killed in one of the principal squares here last night.

LARGE-SCALE INVASION BY LOCUSTS

Heavy Damage to Crops in Argentina and Uruguay

(By George Bloom)

An unusually large-scale invasion of Argentina and Uruguay by locusts this year heightened interest in the Inter-American Locust Conference, held recently in Montevideo.

The basis of the conference was the anti-locust convention signed in Montevideo in 1934. Delegates representing nine republics discussed ways and means of jointly combating the plague.

Official reports, which indicated that the swarms in the north of Argentina had started to deposit eggs, spoke of heavy damage to fruit crops in parts of the provinces of Entre Rios, Salta and Jujuy. It was also officially stated that prospects for the next cotton crop were not very favourable because of locust activity in the provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, Santiago de Estero and the departments of Chaco and Formosa. The locust crop in the north-east of Entre Rios suffered losses estimated at between 20 and 30 per cent of the area sown.

The Argentine Government, which recently appealed to Britain, the United States and Holland for urgent assistance in its fight against the locust invasion, received a reply from the British Government offering all possible co-operation and asking for technical information as to its requirements.

A proposal in the Argentine Congress that the army should be thrown into the battle was rejected. After a heated debate, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposal because it felt the threat was not yet sufficiently great to warrant the army turning itself into a body of "locust hunters." Another reason for rejection was the coming army manoeuvres, which, incidentally, will be held in the neighbourhood of the Argentine-Uruguay frontier, where the locust penetration has been greatest.—Reuter.

JAP AGITATION FOR ANNAMITE INDEPENDENCE

Tokyo, Oct. 7 (UP).—Japanese agents trained teachers and propagandists to agitate for the Annamite independence movement in French Indo-China, according to evidence presented at the war crimes trial today.

This was discovered by Germans in Saigon, who reported the Japanese activities to Germany. According to German documents, Germans keeping a close watch discovered that a Japanese-trained squad of agitators propagated the anti-French uprising in 1941. The Japanese also placed observers throughout Indo-China to report French troops movements and locate material and stores.

American diplomatic documents showed that the United States had an inkling of Japanese intentions to occupy Indo-China and protested in advance. The Japanese, by their pre-determined plans, showed that they lied about their intentions.

In November, 1941, Germany tried to get Japan to attack Russia, but the Japanese expressed the opinion that, owing to the time of year, military operations against the Soviet Union could "take place only on a limited scale."

Oct-Dec Forces Release Programme

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving particulars of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces for October to December, 1946.

Under the programme, the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged in the last quarter of the year will be approximately 311,000. The cumulative total since June 19, 1945, will be approximately 4,202,000. Although as far as possible men and women will be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of releases of a number of individuals will continue to be necessary for Service reasons, and, as in the past, there will be some inequality in the rate of releases for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

The provisional programme for the Forces and Auxiliary Services is set out below.

Period	Age & Service Groups (Class A Releases)	Estimated Number of Releases & Discharges
ROYAL NAVY		
Men		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	21,000
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	18,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	17,000
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	56,000
Women		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,200
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	1,800
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	6,000

ARMY		
Men		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	21,000
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	18,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	17,000
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	56,000
Women		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,200
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	1,800
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	6,000

ROYAL AIR FORCE		
Men		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	21,000
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	18,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	17,000
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	56,000
Women		
Officers		
October	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,200
November	44-54 Pt. 56-57	2,000
December	44-54 Pt. 56-57	1,800
Total Oct/Dec	44-54 Pt. 56-57	6,000

The former Ambassador to Germany, Lord Haversham, told the Germans that the Japanese Army could occupy the Russian section of Sakhalin and make other advances toward Vladivostok or Lake Baikal, but noted that such operations would have to wait until spring. He pointed out that Japan had to advance southward to obtain petroleum. Oshima said the seizure of Borneo was necessary because of the strict Anglo-American blockade.

Strident objections by the American defence attorneys prevented the Russian prosecutor, S. A. Golunsky, from reopening the Russian prosecution phase and the introduction of a Russian statement was postponed tentatively until Tuesday morning.

The defence objected on the ground that the Russian statement went back as far as 1900, far beyond the indictment, and contained many admissible "historic facts."

THE ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

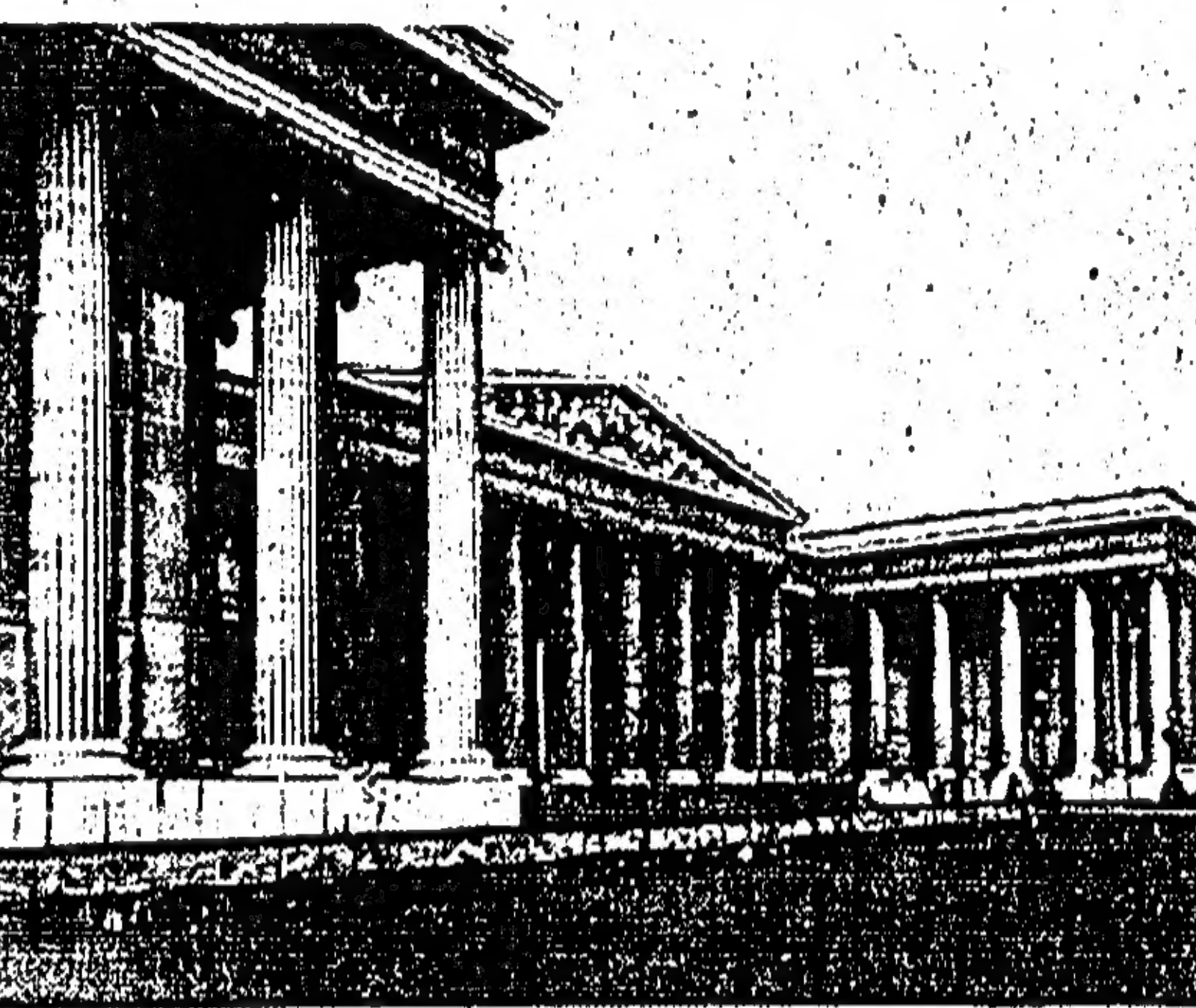
(By Arundell Esdaile)

IN this article Dr Esdaile, from 1936-1940 Secretary to the British Museum Library, gives a brief description of the more important antiquities which have been amassed in the British Museum since it was founded in 1753.

Although it occupies no position of any particular prominence, there are few more familiar sights in London than the great classical colonnaded structure of the British Museum. Its mere size, with the austerity of its architecture, may have deterred some of the less interested visitors from entering, but even those who have visited it, and that perhaps often, may be glad to learn something more than the most intelligent visitor can readily gather on the spot.

This great British institution, now nearly two hundred years old, is composite in its nature, consisting as it does of the national library and the national museum of antiquities. Originally, indeed, and until so recently as 1880, it also comprised the collections of natural history, but these were then removed to a separate building, now an independent museum (though still governed by the same body of Trustees) at

South Kensington on the other side of London. Of the Library I will defer giving any account and will deal, as well as space will allow, with the antiquities of the Museum proper.



This picture shows the massive Ionic portico of the entrance to the British Museum, which is one of the most famous classical structures in London.

For the first century of its existence the British Museum was housed (on the same site as now) in Montague House, a seventeenth-century "hotel de noblesse," which happened to be for sale at the time of the foundation. The present building (which has been much enlarged) was begun in 1828 and completed in 1845, covering the garden of the old house. This rebuilding was necessitated by the arrival of great quantities of the collections.

The first word as to the government of the Museum. As established by Act of Parliament in 1753, this is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, partly high officers of Church and State (the "Principal Trustees" being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons), and a number of representatives of the families or foundations of benefactors (one of these, added after the gift of the King's, i.e. King George III's library, is appointed by the Sovereign), and a number whom these elect to sit with them; the current work of government is carried on by a Standing Committee. These form a body of great weight, and the title "servant of the Trustees of the British Museum" is one of which the staff have always been proud.

The Foundation

The foundation was primarily due to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, royal physician and a distinguished collector, and his library and museum should be offered to the Crown for £20,000, or perhaps a fifth of its value. King George II (1727-1760) said that he doubted whether there were £20,000 in the Treasury, but the money was found by a lottery, provided for in the Act. Another significant provision was one forbidding the officials of the new Museum to accept fees. The antiquities were originally part of the Department of Natural and Artistic Productions, which, with the rest of printed books and of manuscripts, constituted the Museum. Nor were they then relatively important. Classical sculptures had been collected in the Seventeenth Century by the Earl of Arundell and a small collection by King Charles I (1629-1649). But the royal collection was sold by Parliament in 1649, and the Arundell marbles went to Oxford, where they still are.

Increased knowledge of world history and of ancient and modern arts were in later generations to force speculation on the Museum with the result that there are now six Departments of Antiquities: those of Greek and Roman, of Egyptian and Assyrian, of British and Medieval, and of Oriental Antiquities, of Coins and Medals, and of Ethnography; that of Prints and Drawings is reckoned as being part of the Library. Similar specialisation has resulted in some fields of collecting and study being left to other Museums. At first the British Museum stood alone (except for Oxford and the Royal Society), and was omnivorous and, it must be added, unrefined. Among the objects specially pointed out in one of the eighteenth-century guide-books were "a portrait of Chaucer in an Egyptian pebble" and "a

educational of craftsmen) is divided by materials, e.g. woodwork, metal work, textiles, etc.

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Hellenistic Sculptures

Three years later the British Parliament bought and deposited the Hellenistic sculptures collected by Charles Townley, a collection typical of those formed by the English eighteenth-century nobility on their travels in Italy. A new building was erected for these. True Greek sculpture of the great period, then "unknown," was soon to arrive in London, when the Earl of Elgin, British Ambassador to the Porte, brought home the Athenian sculptures of the Fifth Century BC, mainly those executed by or under Phidias at the direction of Pericles for the adornment of the Parthenon. After much debate, some authorities declaring that they were only late works, the Elgin marbles were purchased by the British Parliament for £35,000, or half what Elgin had spent, and deposited. The intellectuals of the day, headed by Byron, accused Elgin roundly, and their abuse is still ignorantly repeated. But he undoubtedly saved the sculptures from the world except those of (Olympia) from utter destruction on the spot, destruction which had already gone far, and so deserves not abuse but gratitude.

Later Greek acquisitions we can only mention in passing the sculptures from Phigaleia (Bosporus), and from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the "Seven Wonders of the World."

Later exploration in Egypt has added many of the original Egyptian collections mentioned above; the collection is now far more representative of the civilisation of the Nile Valley in ancient times. But it was in the arts, and especially in this sculpture, of ancient Mesopotamia, that the greatest additions were to be made in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sir Henry Layard, followed by Sir Henry Rawlinson and others, excavated part of the ancient city of Nineveh and palaces of the Assyrian

Aviation Instruments In Fight Against Spinal Disease

High altitude flying instruments developed during the war by the Army Air Forces are being used in treating persons stricken with Bulbar Polymyositis in Minneapolis' Polio Epidemic, it is learned.

Dr Maurice Vlascher, University of Minnesota Professor of Physiology, said the devices were "proving very useful in the control of therapy in the respiratory polio cases."

University hospital officials said the new treatment was the greatest single advance in 50 years in the fight against polio.

Bulbar polio is regarded as the most dangerous type of the disease. It affects the stem of the brain, usually destroying respiratory nerve connections leading to the backbone. Patients have difficulty in speaking, swallowing and breathing and often die from suffocation.

Nearly 15 per cent of the persons stricken with polio in Minnesota's epidemic developed the "Bulbar variety." After a number of them died, physicians stumbled onto a process developed by the Army Air Forces at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. They found that pressure breathing equipment was helpful in treating many cases. The process involves opening a hole in the windpipe just below the "Adam's apple" and feeding a mixture of pressurized oxygen and helium into the lungs through a tube.

The doctors had believed that the effects of Bulbar Polio would be less serious if heavy cells could be kept alive. They reasoned that the healthy cells would have greater resistance if they received oxygen, so they ventilated the lungs to pump more oxygen into the blood stream. In the treatment, meters developed for aviation status are used to determine whether there is enough oxygen in the blood stream reaching healthy cells.

SINATRA AND WIFE SEPARATED

Hollywood, Oct. 7 (UP).—Frank Sinatra's press agent announced today that the crooner and his wife have separated but since they are Catholics, no divorce is contemplated. He said, "It is a case of a Hollywood career versus family ties."

The marriage had long been considered one of Hollywood's happiest despite the crooner's gigantic list of baby-sax admirers.

AMERICAN CONSUL

Mr Howard Donovan, of Windsor, Ill., U.S. Consul at Bombay, has been assigned to the State Department. Formerly he served at Kobe, Hongkong, and Swatow.

king at Nimrud, which yielded magnificent carved sculptures of lions and other royal scenes, as well as libraries of cuneiform tablets and other small objects.

Later, attention was turned to the even more ancient Mesopotamian civilisation of Sumeria, and by a series of excavations under Sir Leonard Woolley and others the remarkable gold, ivory and lapis lazuli work of the fourth millennium BC at Ur of the Chaldees has been brought to light and much knowledge of the early history of the country made clear.

Space forbids any more than a few words on the other departments, though each would deserve full treatment. The British and medieval antiquities, a very heterogeneous collection, much enriched on the artistic side by one of the Keepers, Sir A. W. Franks, is naturally strongest on British history; it preserves such famous objects as the Royal Gold Cup of the Angevin Kings and the crystal used by Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, Dr Dee. Perhaps its greatest importance is in the Prehistoric and Iron Ages. Just before the recent world war these were enriched by the gift of the great hoard of 5th Century jewellery from a ship burial found at Sutton Hoo on the Suffolk Coast. Another recent acquisition is a set of magnificent wine vessels of the Celtic Bronze Age from Lorraine.

Chinese Arts. For the other departments a word should be said to call attention to the splendid series of Greek coins, to the early Christian ivories, and to the Chinese and Near Eastern ceramics. Of Chinese arts the earlier and more interesting Tang and Han periods were the latest to become known to the West, and recent acquisitions are largely of those dynasties. The Ethnographical collection, in part based on gifts from the Missionary Societies, are very rich, but require a new building worthy of the capital of the British Empire. (Physical anthropology is collected in the Natural History Museum).

Bombing during enemy air attacks on London during the 1939-1945 war caused much damage to the building, especially to its south-western part. But all the antiquities were in vaults or evacuated to the country—a necessary breach of the law by which, with certain closely limited exceptions, nothing may be removed from the precincts of the Museum).

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

There's **ACTION** Every Pounding Moment!

GENE TIERNEY
GEORGE MONTGOMERY
LYNN BARI

China Girl

VICTOR McLAGLEN
Alon Baxter • Sig Rumann
Allyn McCormick
Directed by Henry Hathaway
Produced and Written by Ben Hecht

20th CENTURY FOX

NEXT CHANGE
The Musical of the year!
"CONEY ISLAND"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with Betty GRABLE — George MONTGOMERY

ORIENTAL
COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.
SEE TWO IMPORTANT PICTURES FOR ONE PAYMENT!

ONE LOVE... more deadly than sky-borne bombs!

PEARL BUCK'S China Sky

RANDOLPH SCOTT • RUTH WARRICK • ELLEN DREW
ANTHONY QUINN • CAROL THURSTON • RICHARD LOO

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

JOE LOUIS vs CONN
RETURN BATTLE
WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP
FIGHT FILMS
Taken at the ringside

SHOWS DAILY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.45 p.m.

CLARK GABLE • LANA TURNER
TRIUMPHANTLY TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN
"HONKY TONK"
TO-MORROW
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
IN
"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE"
A M-G-M Picture

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

M-G-M brings you the thrilling story that will end up in JAPAN!

"BATAAN"
The story of a patrol of 13 heroes!
Starring Robert TAYLOR as Sergeant Bill Dane
with GEORGE MURPHY • LLOYD NOLAN
THOMAS MITCHELL • LEE BOWMAN

GRAND OPENING THURSDAY 10th
at the **KING'S THEATRE**
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on THURSDAY 10th at 12 NOON

LASSIE COME HOME
with RODDY McDOWALL
DONALD CRISP

Metrol-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TECHNICOLOR TRIUMPH!
A Paramount Picture

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



This is official notice that we have given up the idea of raising children by psychology, so don't get caught A. W. O. L. again!

